



DEPARTMENT OF EARTH AND
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
K.U.LEUVEN - BELGIUM



The impact of the African Great Lakes on the regional climate in a dynamically downscaled CCLM CORDEX simulation

W. Thiery¹, H.-J. Panitz² and N. van Lipzig¹

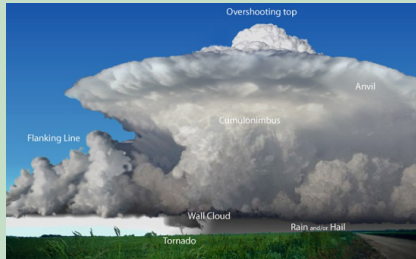
¹ EES, University of Leuven, Belgium

² IMK-TRO, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany



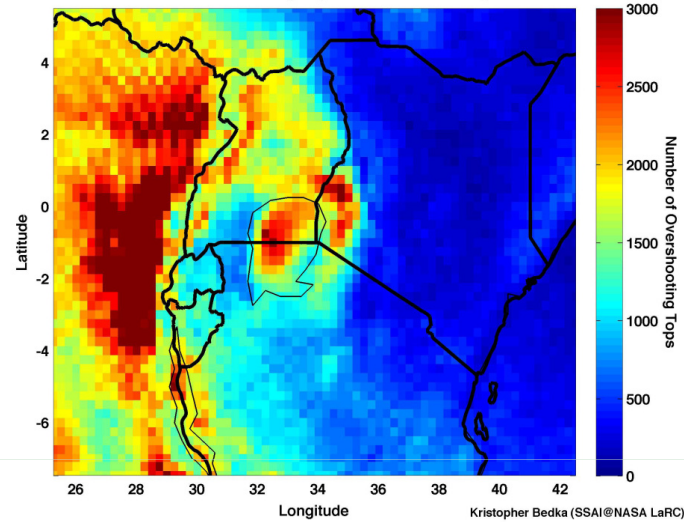


Motivation and objectives

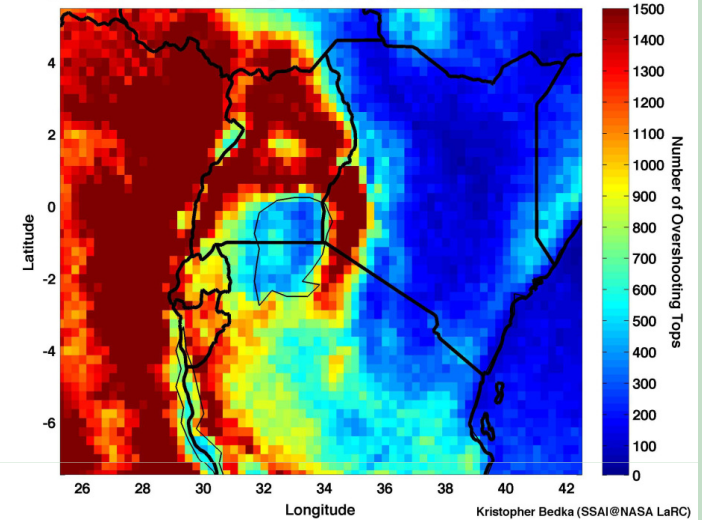


(severe-wx.pbworks.com)

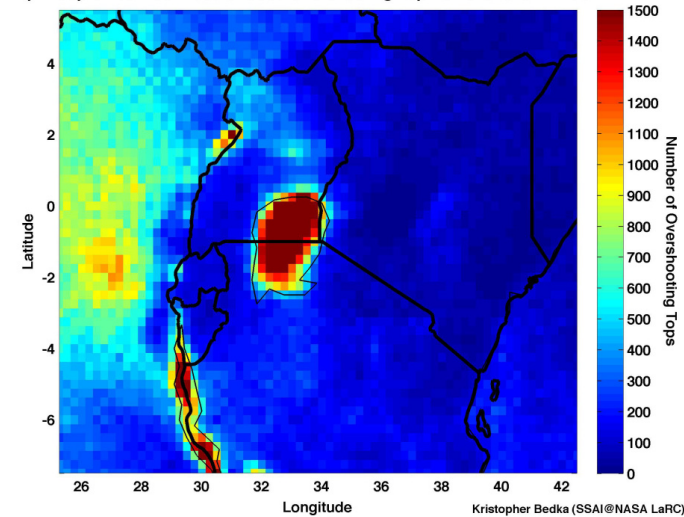
2005-2009 SEVIRI Overshooting Top Detections, 0.25 deg Grid: Total



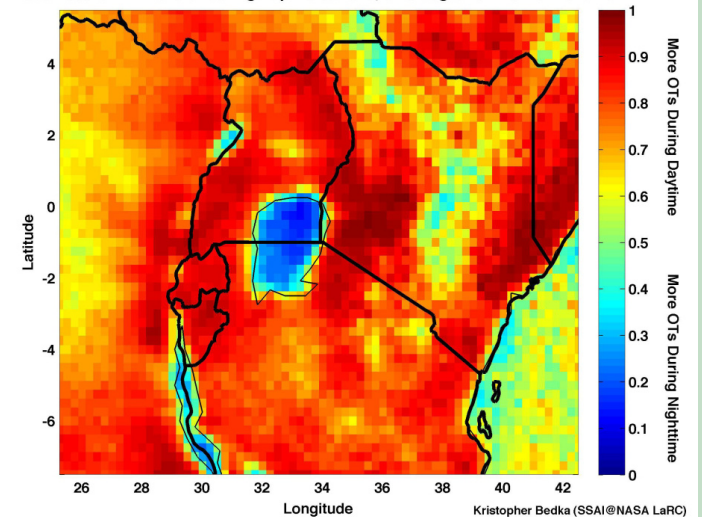
2005-2009 SEVIRI Overshooting Top Detections, 0.25 deg Grid: 9 AM - 9 PM



April-September 2004-2009 Gridded Overshooting Top Detections: 9 PM to 9 AM



2005-2009 SEVIRI Overshooting Top Detections, 0.25 deg Grid: Diurnal Behavior



(Bedka, pers. comm.)



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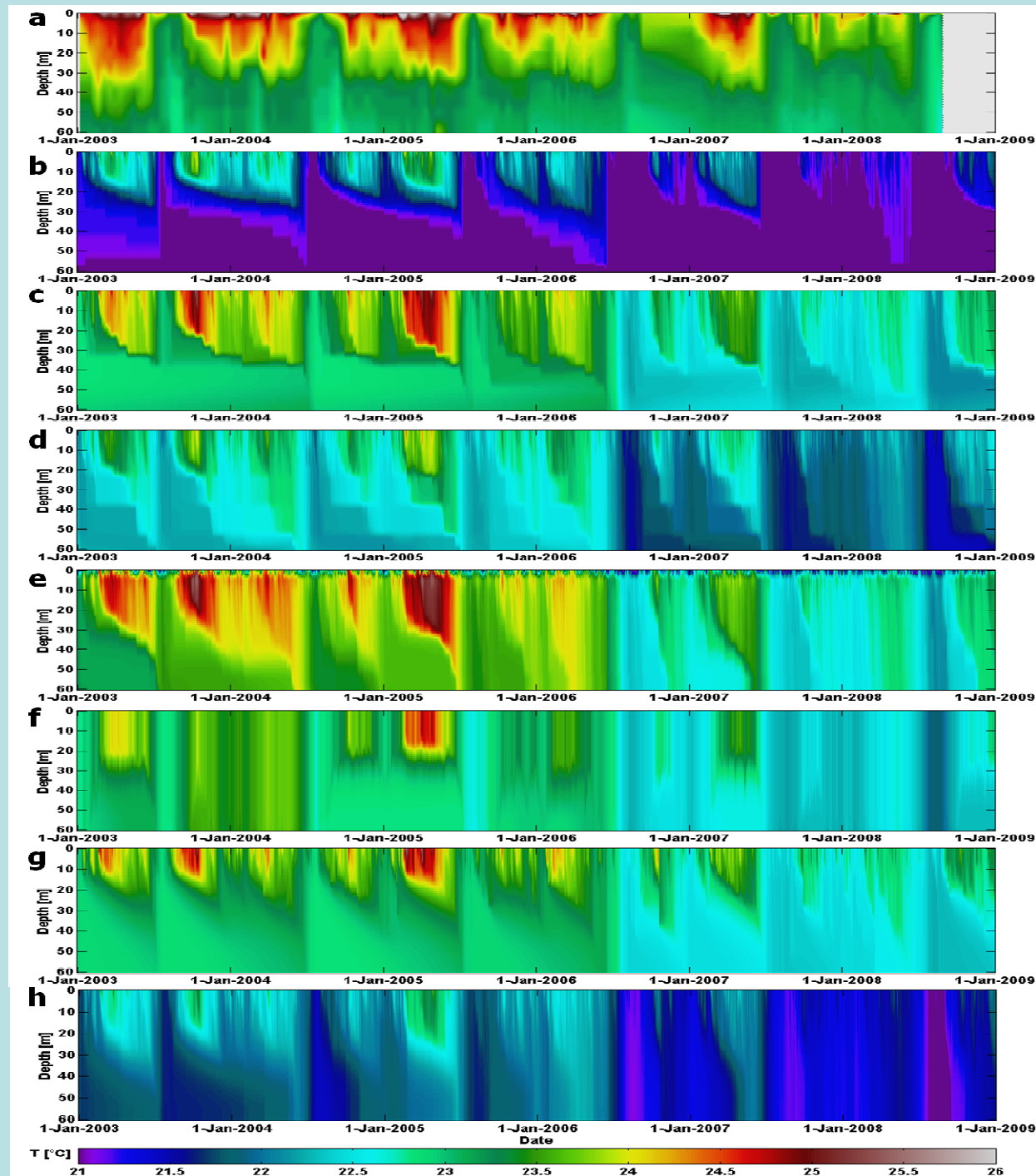
Motivation and objectives



(Lake Kivu)

reproduce $T_{s,lake}$?

impact?



observations

Hostetler

LAKEoneD

SimStrat

LAKE

Although T_{bot} is extremely sensitive to extpar and forcing, T_{surf} predictions are robust (Thiery et al., GMD in rev.)

FLake

MINLAKE2012

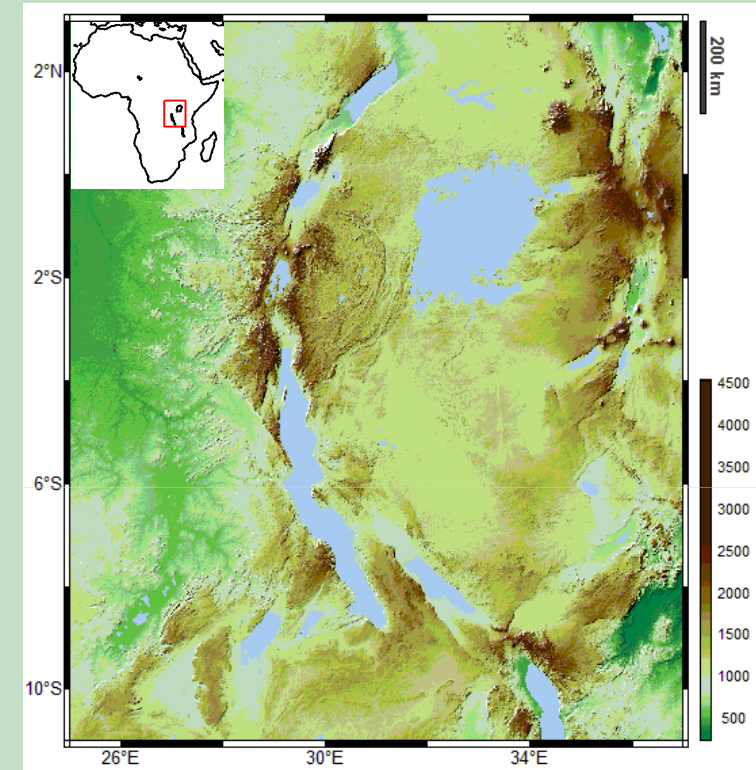
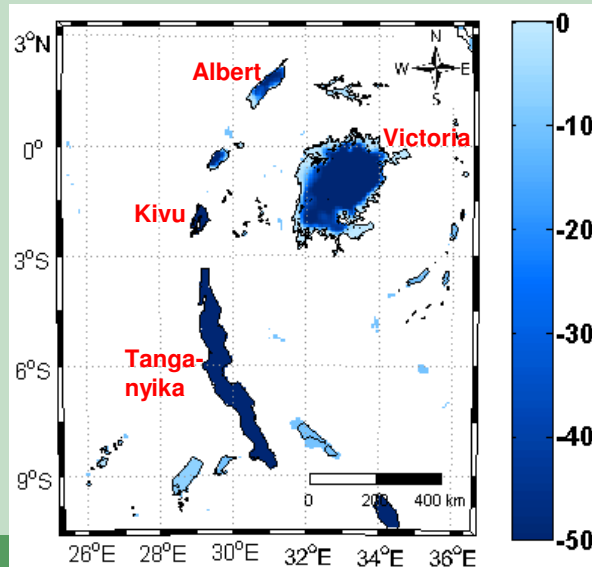
CLM4-LISSS

(Thiery et al., TA in rev.)



Model setup

- **AGLs**
- **0.062°, 180 x 220 grid points**
- **Three configurations:**
 - CCLM SST
 - CCLM FLake
 - CCLM² (Davin & Seneviratne, BG 2012)
- **LBC by CORDEX Africa evaluation simulation 0.44°** (Panitz et al., CD 2013)
- **2002**



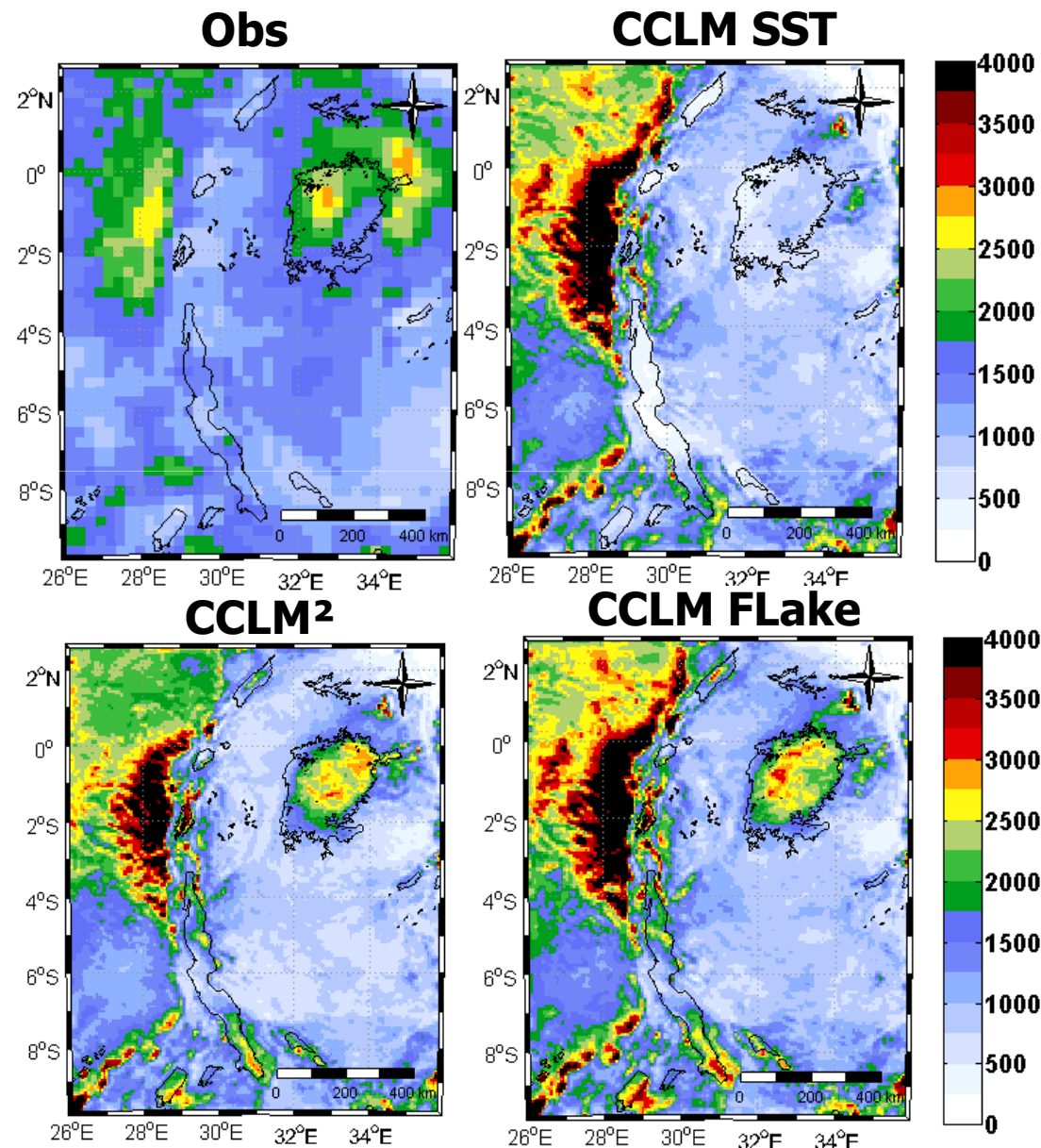
Lake bathymetry
in FLake [m]



Model evaluation



Evaluation: TRMM precipitation



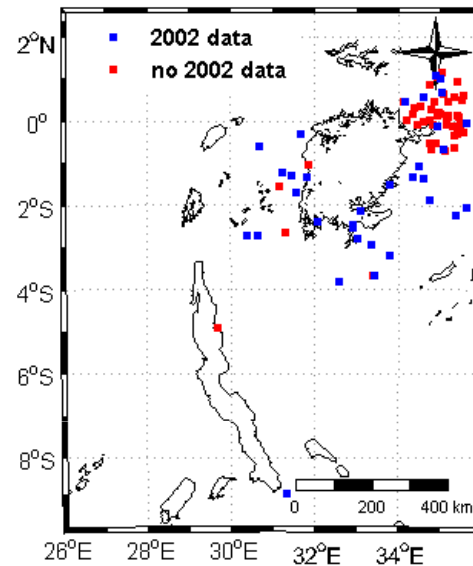
ons over East-Africa



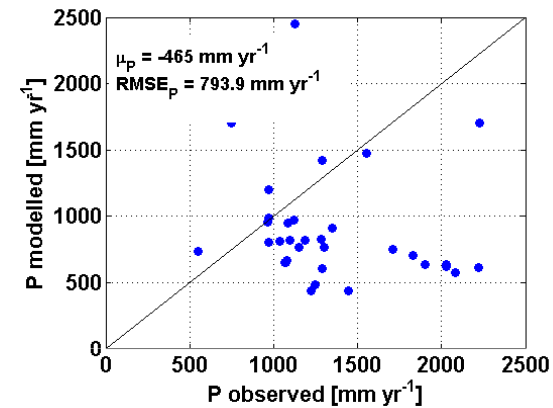
Evaluation: in-situ precipitation

Currently 88 stations
within model domain,
but only 36 have
data for 2002

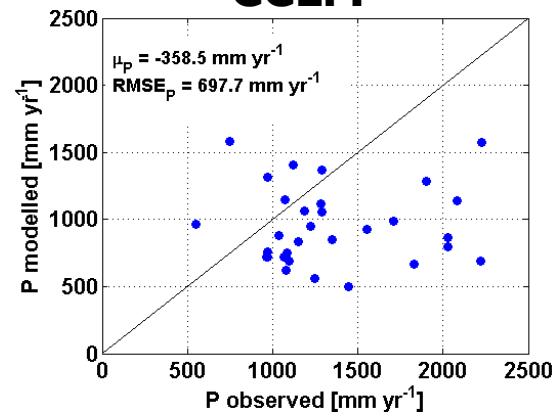
Obs



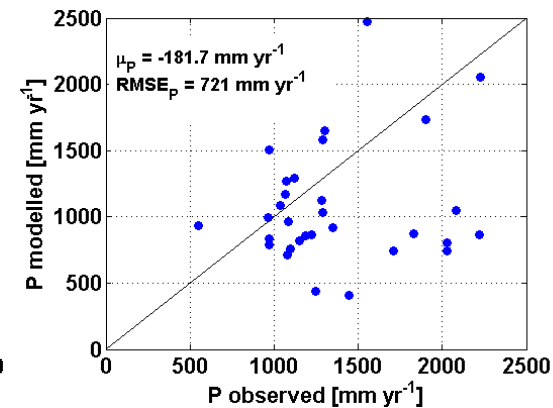
CCLM SST



CCLM²

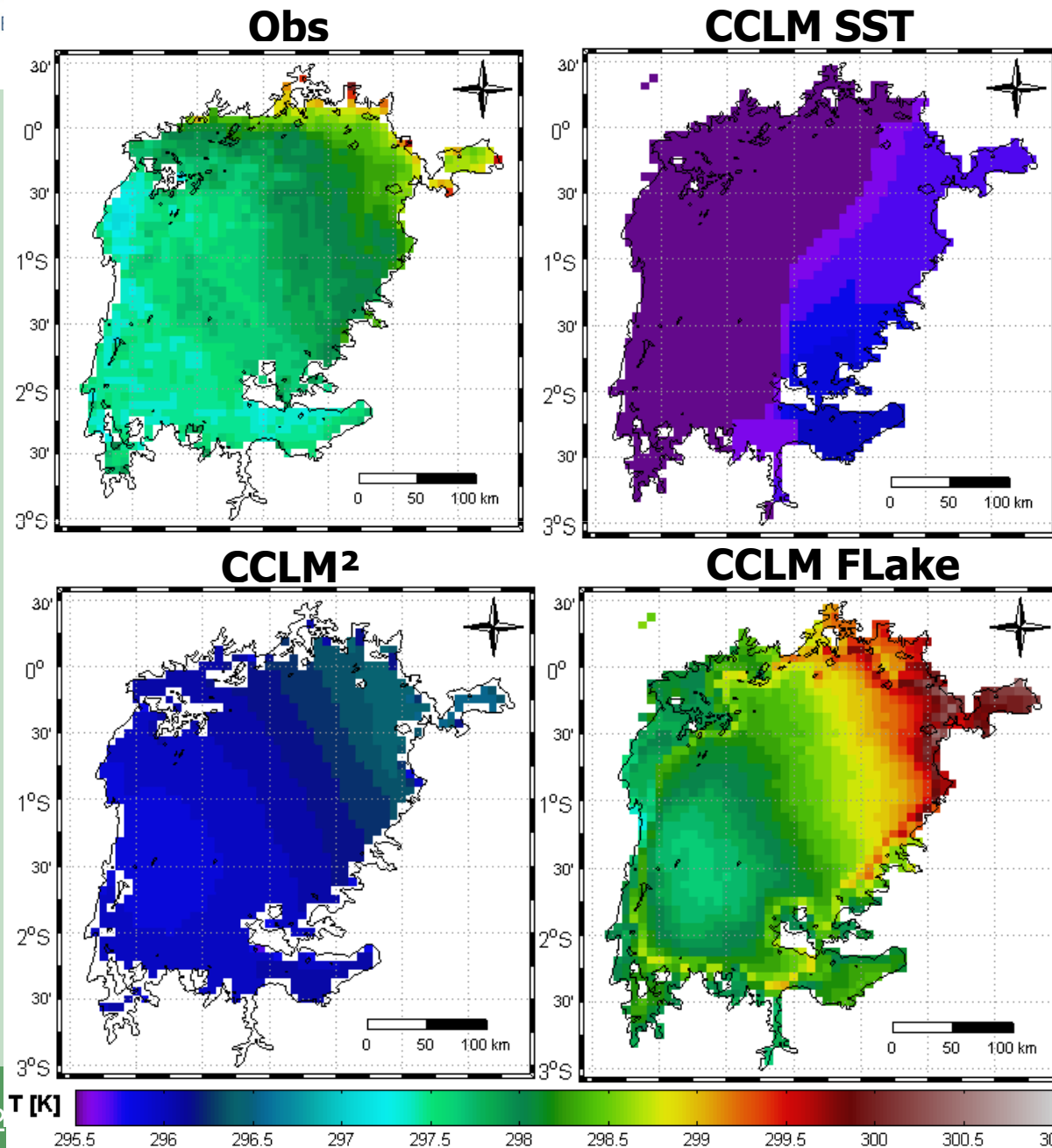


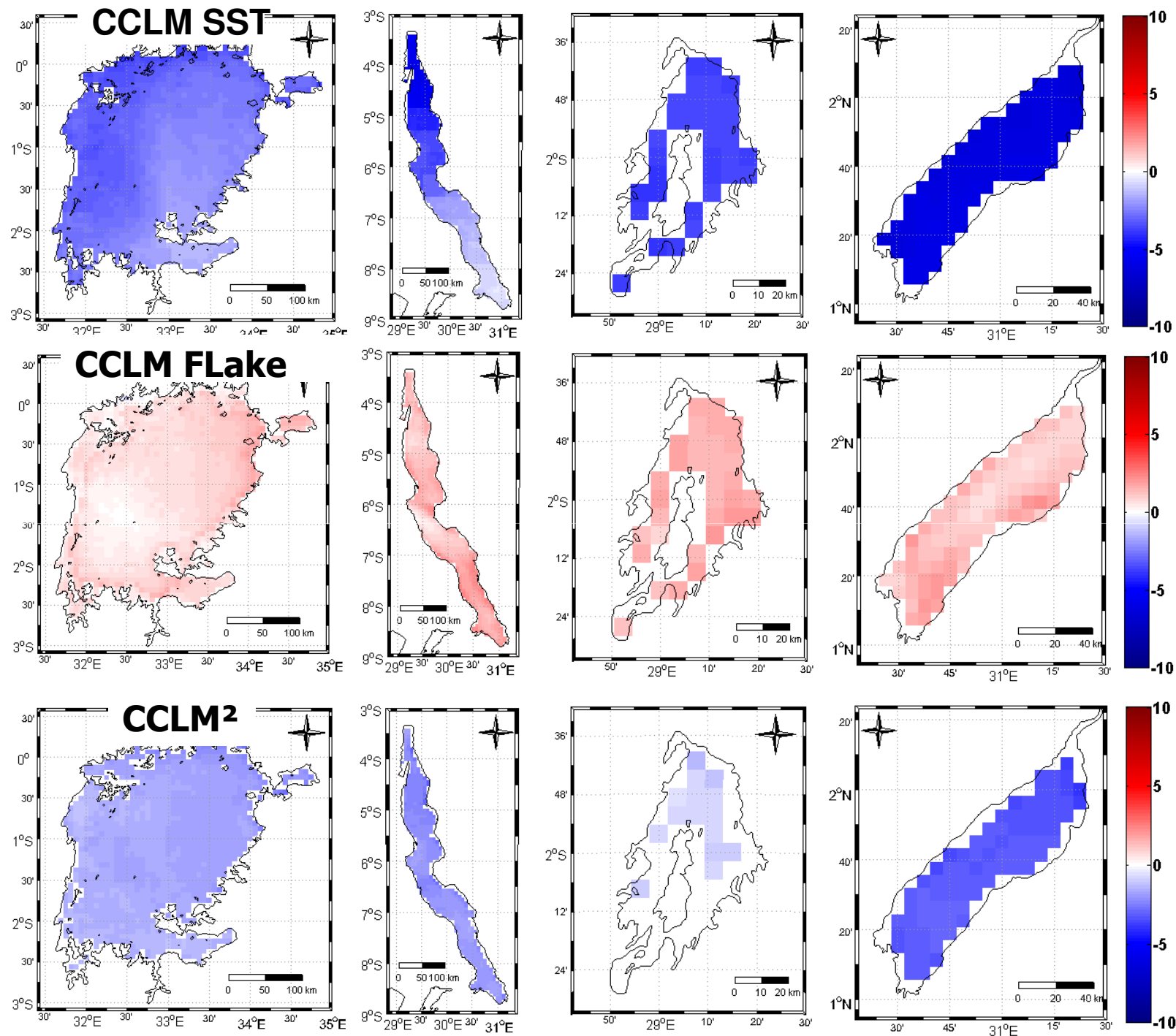
CCLM FLake





Evaluation: ARC Lake Victoria



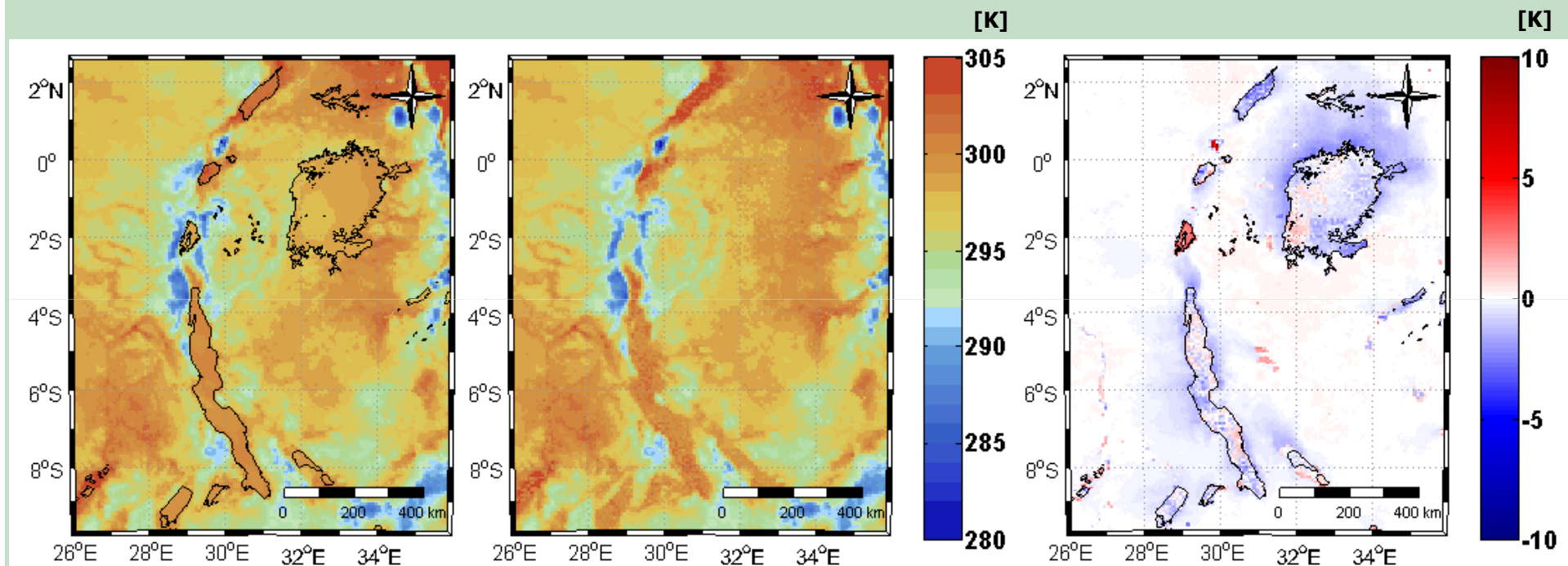




Impact of AGLs on the regional climate



Impact on surface temperature



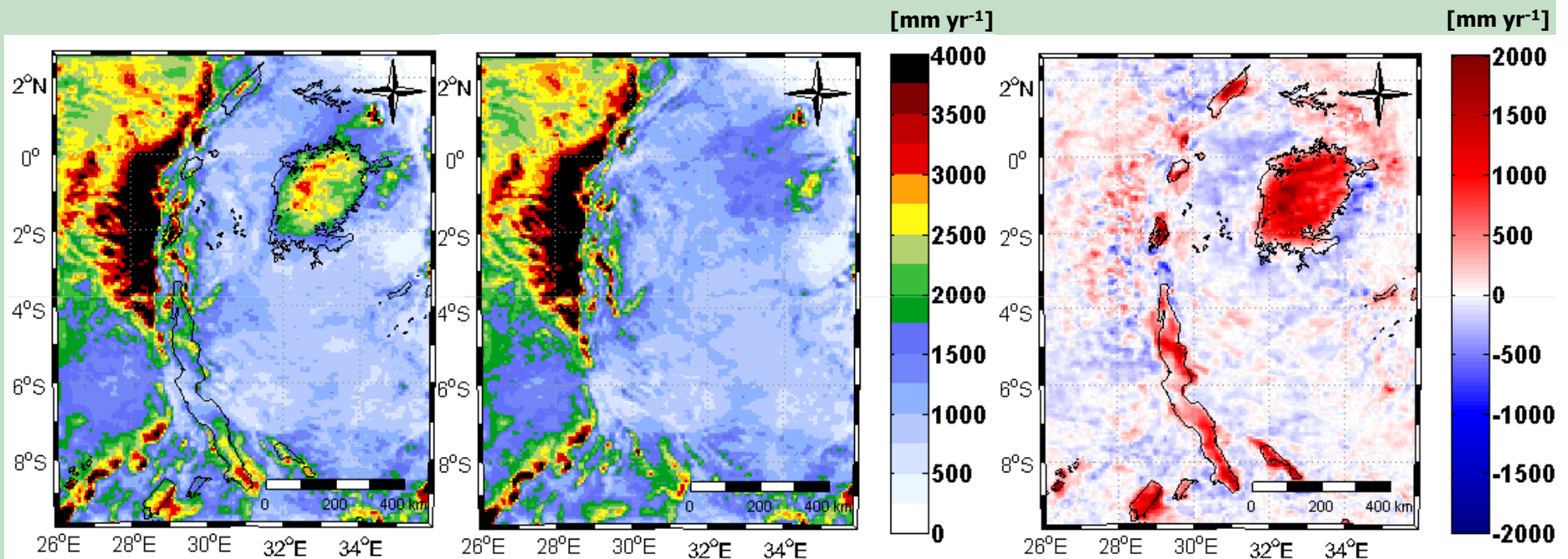
CCLM FLake

CCLM nolakes

FLake - nolakes



Impact on precipitation



CCLM FLake

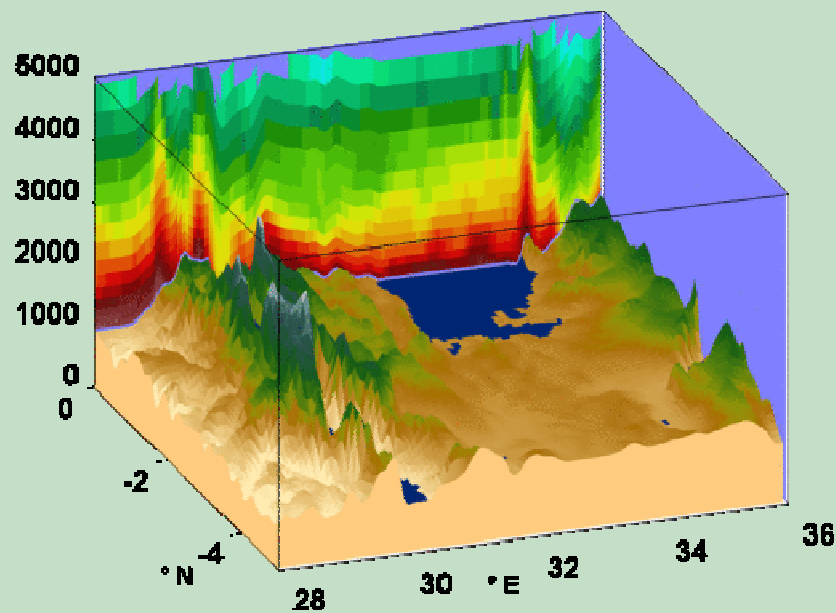
CCLM nolakes

FLake - nolakes

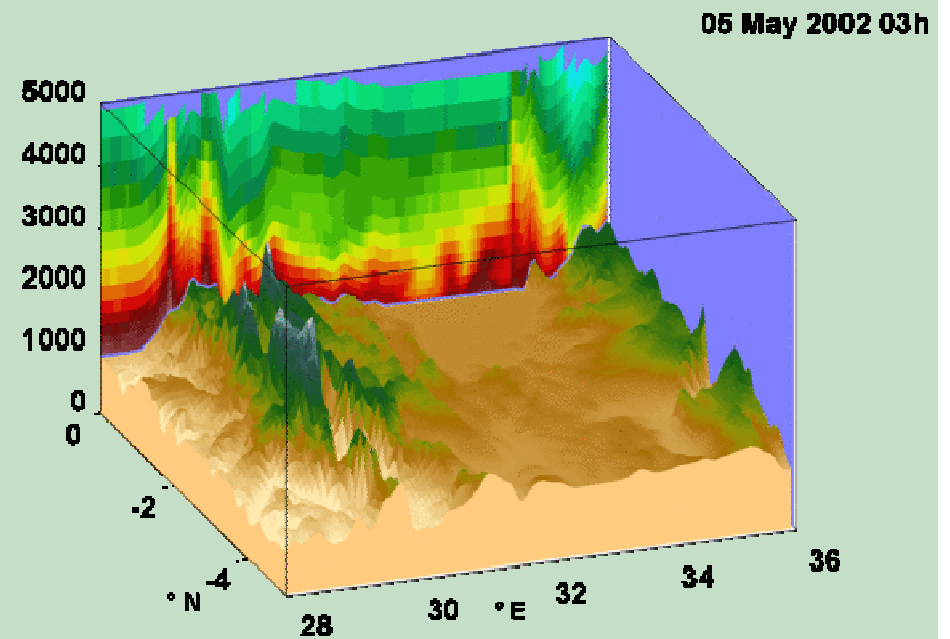


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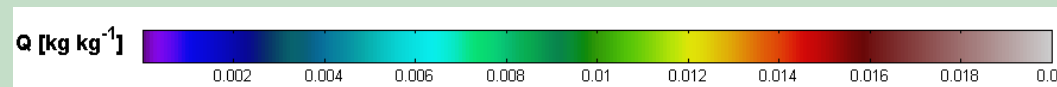
Impact on convective storm development



CCLM FLake



CCLM nolakes



Thank you for your attention!

Acknowledgements: FWO, BELSPO, Edouard Davin

wim.thiery@ees.kuleuven.be

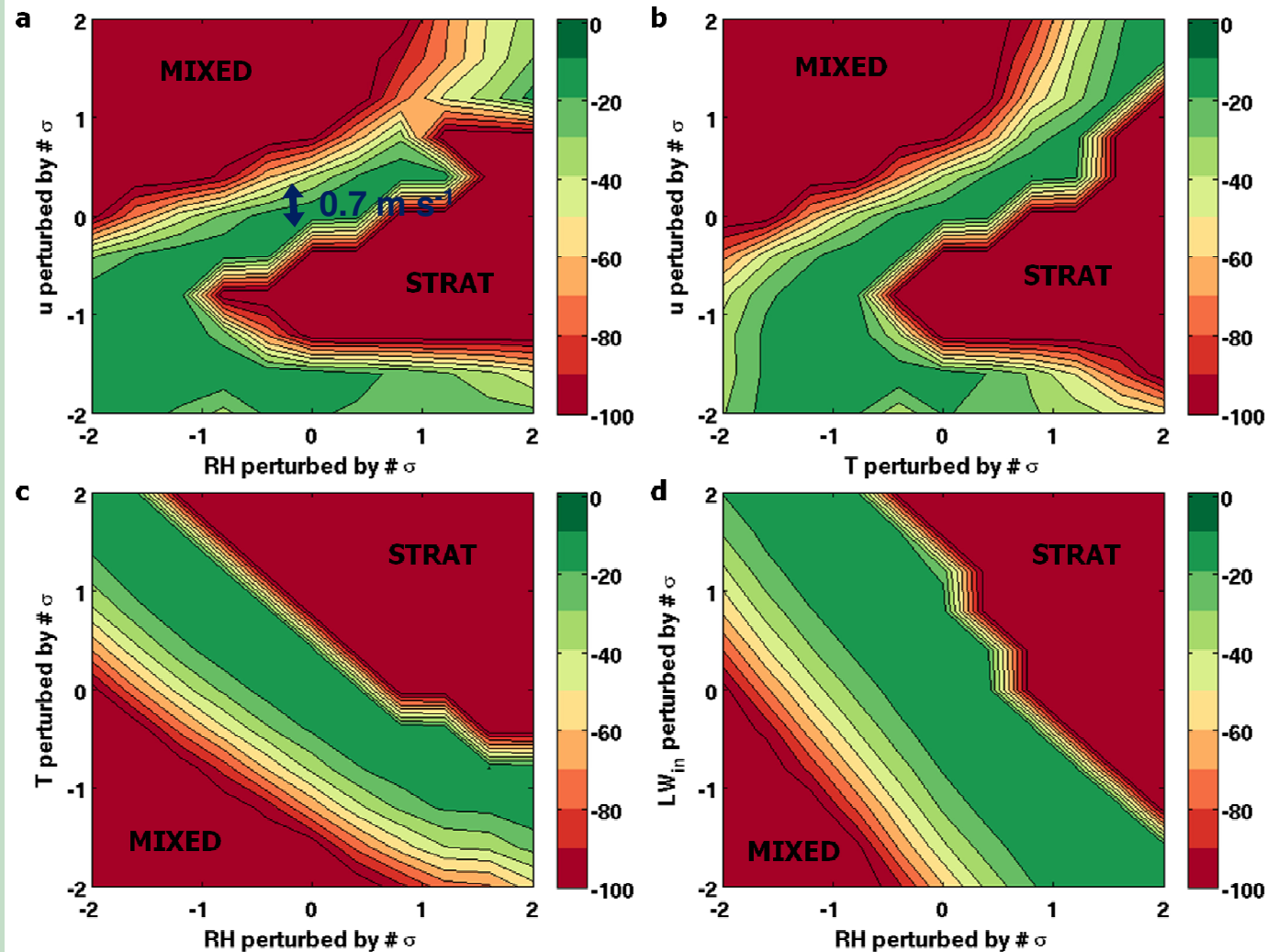


Conclusions & outlook

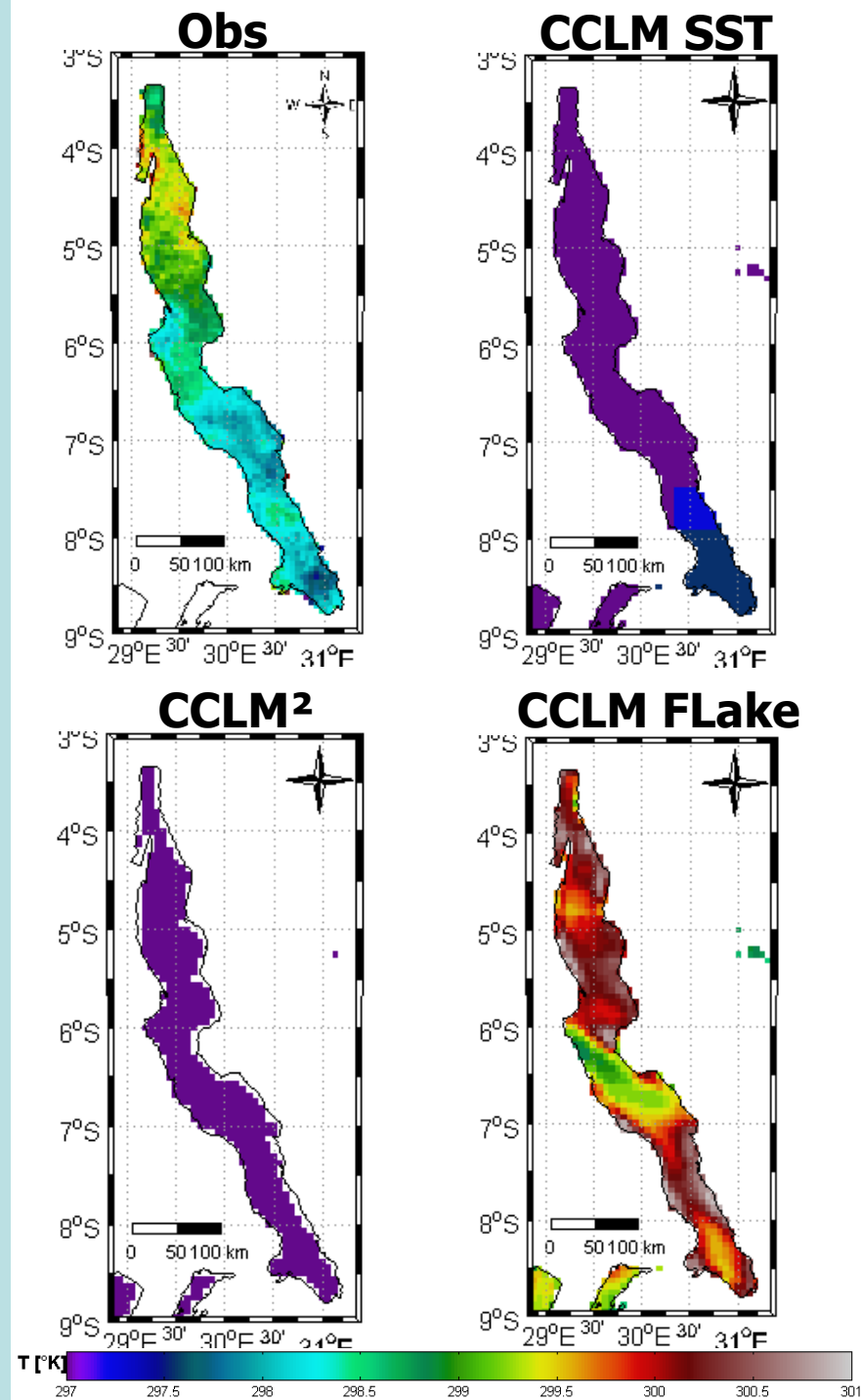
- conclusions
 - switching on the lake model strongly improves the predictive quality of CCLM
 - for CCLM², a cold bias in the lake temperatures compensates the skill of the LSM
 - AGLs have a significant impact on the regional climate by:
 - cooling the surface layer
 - strongly enhancing precipitation amounts
 - triggering nighttime deep convection
- outlook
 - improve/update lake models?
 - extend simulations to 10 years
 - extend evaluation to more variables
 - analyse impact on circulation



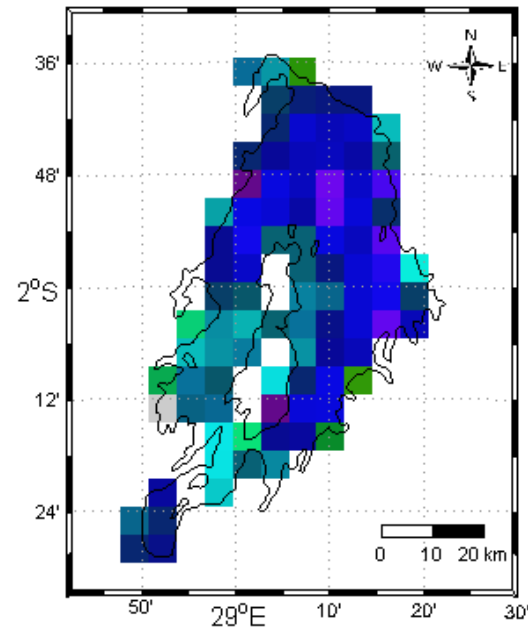
Sensitivity: forcing fields (L. Kivu)



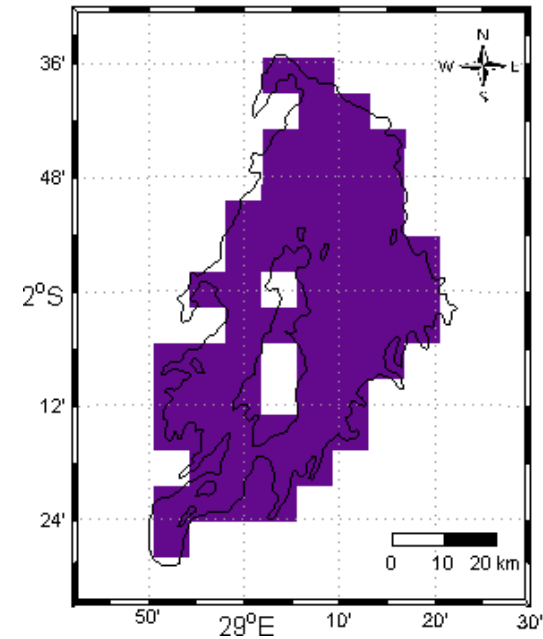
(Thiery et al., GMD in rev.)



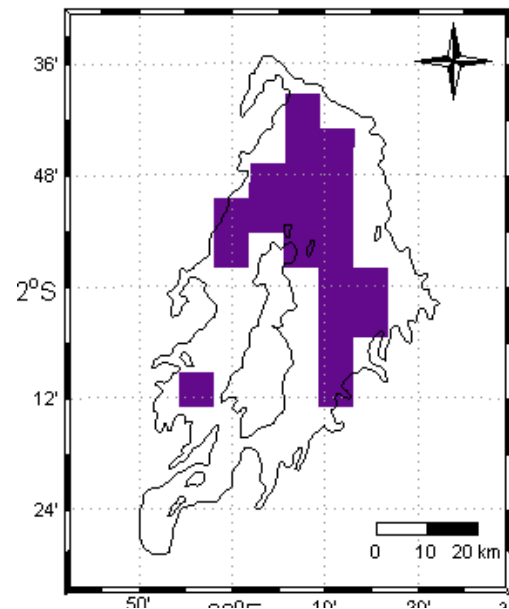
Obs



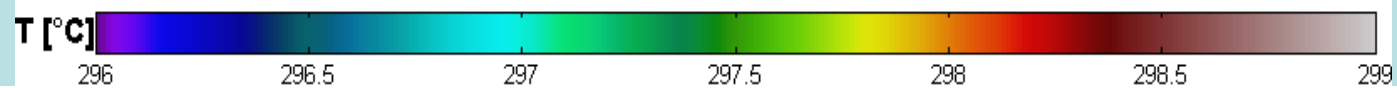
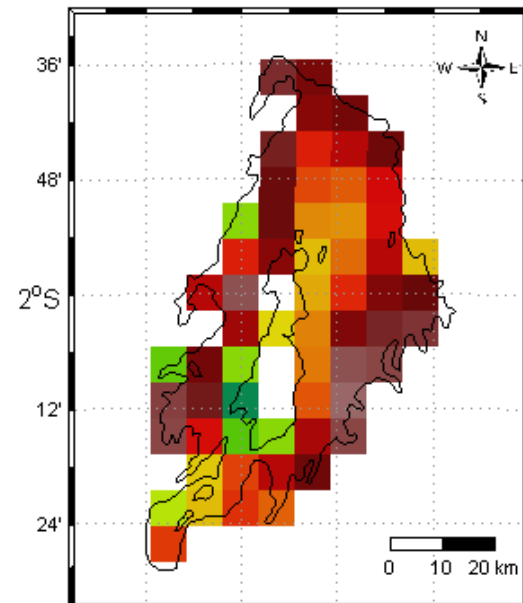
CCLM SST

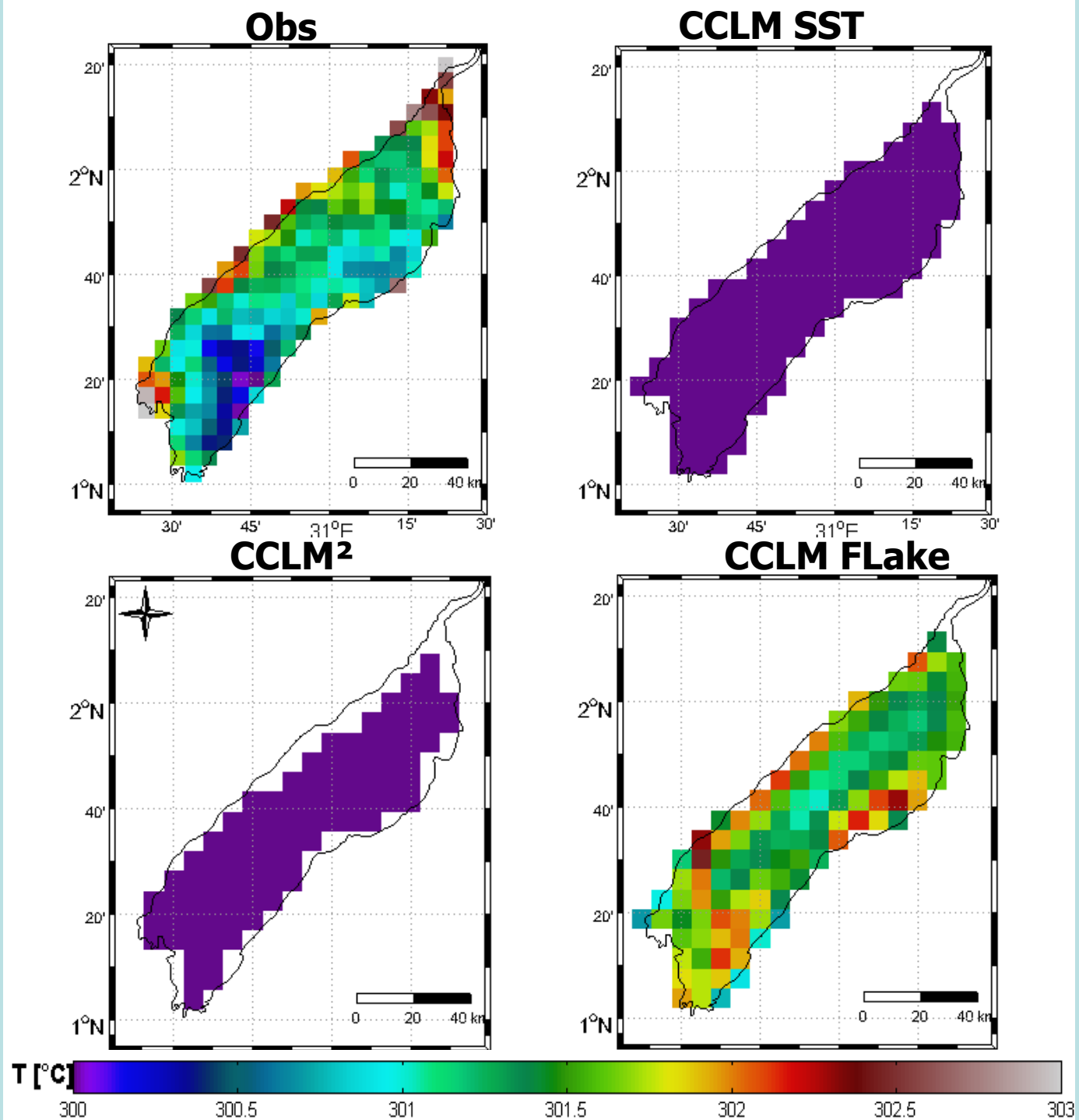


CCLM²



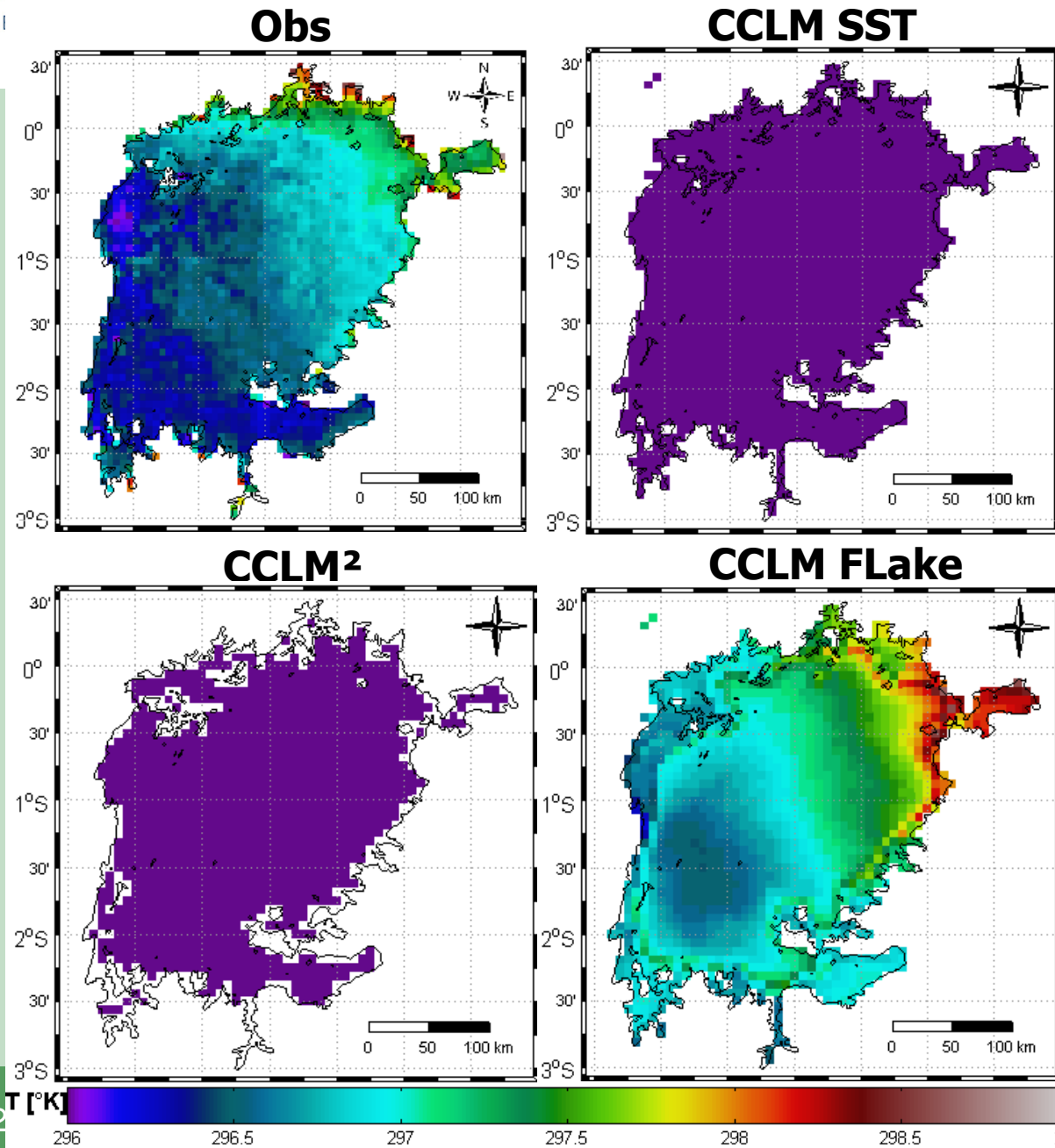
CCLM FLake







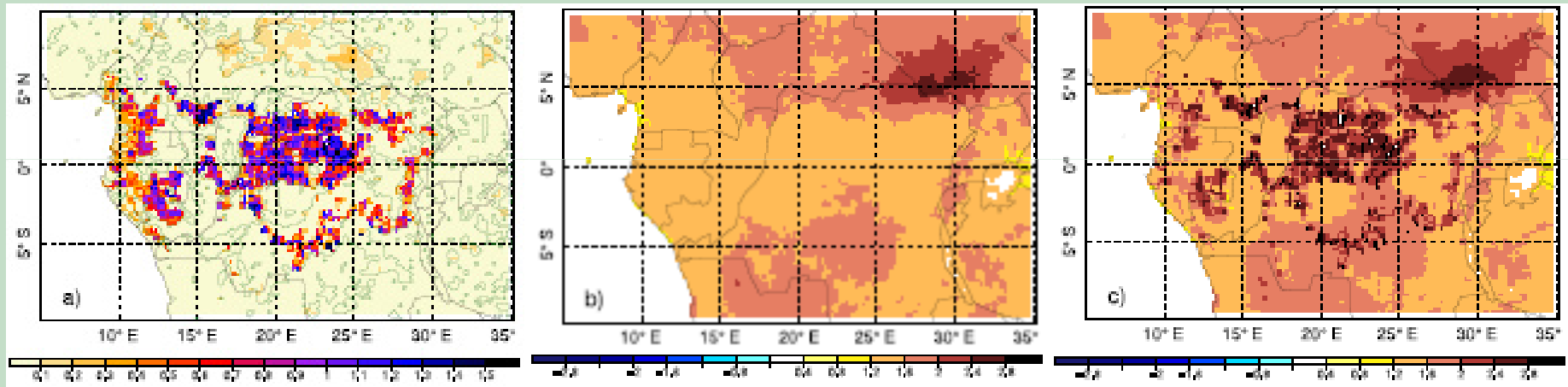
Evaluation: ARC Lake Victoria





CCLM² over tropical Africa

ECHAM5 → CCLM² (0.22°; A1B): future (2041-2060) – present (1990-2009)



Impact deforestation

Impact GHG

Total impact

(Akkermans et al., JC in rev.)



Why no temperature evaluation (yet)

- CRU: only 1 station within our model domain...
- Krahenman: granted, but only 2008 and 0.22°
- Willems: much less stations than precipitation:
 - Tmax: 2 stations
 - Tmin: 7 stations